

THE RIOT AT DANVILLE.

List of Those Killed in the Sanguinary Encounter Between Whites and Blacks.

Two Additional Deaths, and More Than Twenty Persons Wounded.

An Effort at Richmond to Color the Affair in Favor of the Democrats.

All Quiet Now—The Military Maintaining Peace—Excitement at Harrisonburg.

Special Dispatch.
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 4.—Reports from Danville to-night show that the city is perfectly quiet and under the control of the local military. No further particulars from yesterday's riot have been received here, but it is evident that it was preconcerted on the part of the bourns.

By Associated Press.
DANVILLE, VA., Nov. 4.—Beside the five negroes reported killed last night, it is said that two others have since died. The names of only four can be obtained, however, and these are probably all—Junius Hall and Ned Davis, servants in the Arlington hotel, and Jere Smith and Peter Walters. The colored people on the street appear to know nothing. The bodies of those found dead on the street were handed over to friends and taken away. Charles Adams, Edward Baptist, and Thomas Keen were slightly wounded. Walter Holland, who was shot in the head, and who is a son of C. G. Holland, chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee, rested well, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. J. E. Sawyer, who was shot in the abdomen, will recover, he being a fleshy man and the ball not having entered the cavity. Richard Valentine was shot in the hand accidentally. About 11 o'clock last night, while R. Hubbard, George B. Gray, and J. E. Sawyer, on duty as mounted police, were passing a house occupied by colored people in the outskirts of the city, they were fired upon. About twenty shots were given and returned. Hubbard received several wounds in the leg and hand, and his horse was wounded in several places. The party entered the building and captured one negro—William Coleman—on whose person was found, though he had denied having any weapon, a "six shooter," three barrels of which had been discharged, and some powder and a fuse. He was lodged in jail. Hubbard was suffering greatly this morning.

By agreement no services were held in the churches to-day, the city is under the supervision of the town sergeant, "the Greys" (the white company), and volunteers who were accepted by the advice of the Hon. C. G. Cabell, member of congress, and other leading citizens. Town Sergeant James Wood did not call out the colored military company.

After the delivery of the mails this morning, which was largely attended by whites and blacks, the town sergeant proclaimed that no assemblies of the streets would be allowed, and he requested the people to go home and remain quiet. The Hon. Mr. Cabell and Judge Aiken joined in the request.

All is now quiet, but the people of the city are not without apprehension of further trouble. About twenty persons in all are reported to have been wounded.

HARRISONBURG, VA., Nov. 4.—Great excitement was caused here by the reception of the news of the riot at Danville. It is believed that it will have a decided effect in the valley counties on Tuesday's election.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 4.—An immense mass meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held in the 1st regiment armory this (Sunday) evening to express their sentiments concerning the riot at Danville. A preamble setting forth that the conflict between the races in Danville was the result of a conspiracy to force the issue upon the white people by the leaders of the coalition movement was adopted, together with the following resolutions:

First, That in the conflict which took place in Danville yesterday the white people sympathize freely with their own race.

Second, That while the fullest confidence in the truthfulness of the address sent out by the citizens of Danville, with whom one or more of us are personally acquainted.

Third, That whenever or wherever this conflict shall take place in the state of Virginia all whites are affectionately and earnestly entreated to take the part of their own race.

Fourth, That the whole history of Virginia, up to and including the present time, shows that they have never raised the race issue, but that in every case it has been forced upon the white men against their protest, and in all cases it has been the result of a conspiracy.

Fifth, That in it is particularly canvassed that the race issue has been forced upon the white men and its agitation accompanied by the troops, and that such an arrangement of the troubles will first be attempted. Unhappily have been published with drawing the liberty of the press, the right of association, and freedom of speech. Nothing should be done to prevent the same from being repeated.

The meeting was presided over by Col. James B. Purcell.

LATER.—The physicians report as wounded only those named in previous dispatches. The ball has been extracted from Walter Holland, a white man, who was shot, and who is now recovering. The other wounded are not dead as reported. The coroner summoned a jury, but the bodies of two of the men had been taken away. In the case of the third a verdict was rendered to the effect that he was killed by some unknown person.

A circular was issued this evening, signed by Mayor Johnson, Judge Blackwell, Judge Aiken, the Hon. George C. Cabell, and a number of other citizens, in which they say they desire to have peace preserved and a fair election held on the sixth inst. The law requires the closing of all liquor stores at sunset preceding the day of election, and an order has been issued requiring that they be closed during to-morrow and until the morning of the seventh instant.

A desperate attempt was made yesterday by the Alexandria Gazette to make political capital for the democrats out of the Danville tragedy. That quiet paper to which an "extra" has heretofore been a thing unheard of, yesterday issued a two-page extra sheet containing an account of the Danville affair, and copies of it were scattered about the streets of Alexandria. The account has half a column of display headlines, the first being "Negro Riot," in bold-faced black type. Then follows the account, which is much the same as that published in the leading papers of the country yesterday morning, showing that the fight was begun by a white man beating a negro; that it was continued by the crowd of democrats who came rushing out of a political meeting, and that its results were one white man mortally wounded, several slightly wounded, six negroes killed, and an indefinite number wounded. The sheet also contains the resolutions passed at the democratic meeting at Danville, and dispatches from Fredericksburg, Staunton, Lynchburg, and Richmond concerning the affair and the inflammatory comments of the Richmond Dispatch, charging that the leaders of the readjuster party were responsible for the tragedy.

Of the effect of the news in Alexandria, the "extra" says that a thousand volunteers could have been procured there at a few moments' notice to go to the relief of their white fellow-citizens. The editorial comment of the Gazette closes with this remarkable language: "It had just as well be understood at once that if any outbreak should occur here the leaders of the Mahone party, who are morally responsible for the drawing of the color

line, will be the men who will be held to a strict account."

This language is understood by the people of Alexandria to be a menace, and as warning to the negroes to keep away from the polls next Tuesday. There can be no doubt that the sheet was issued for no other purpose than to frighten timid people and prevent their voting.

The assumption that Gen. Mahone is the man who drew the color line is the very absurdity, as any man will see by comparing the white and colored vote in Virginia. There are in that state about 200,000 white voters and less than 100,000 negro voters. For Gen. Mahone to draw the color line would be to defeat himself by more than 75,000 votes. Whatever else is thought of Gen. Mahone, no one suspects him of being a fool or of having so far lost his senses as to invite defeat in any such fashion.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

Mr. Moody Successfully Opens His Great Mission at Islington—Spain and France—Cable Notes.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Mr. Moody successfully opened his great mission at Islington to-day. Four meetings were held, each of which was attended by from 4,000 to 6,000 persons. The iron hall built for the occasion proved to be a complete success in all its arrangements, affording seating room for 5,500 persons. All around on the sides of the hall appropriate texts were displayed, such as "God is Love" and over the platform, "We pray in Christ's name." The recorded hymns to "God." Mr. Moody sang with customary effect. Mr. Moody's powerful address showed that he had not lost his hold on the people here. One hundred persons rose to be prayed for. A heavy storm in the afternoon and evening somewhat diminished the attendance, but an unfailing interest was manifested. A number of prominent clergymen occupied seats on the platform during the day and evening services.

Moody, on his mission in Ireland, said that his three weeks' work in that country had been the most productive of his life. At the close of the evening meeting a man in the hall shouted out that Mr. Moody's last mission in London had been a failure. Moody, on his mission in Ireland, said that his three weeks' work in that country had been the most productive of his life. At the close of the evening meeting a man in the hall shouted out that Mr. Moody's last mission in London had been a failure.

The Observer to-day says: "The question of making second-class railway fares for the Egyptian government. Messrs. Keller and Cavalli, advisers of the government, state that the conventions with M. de Lesseps does not confer upon him any kind of monopoly."

The loss by last night's fire in the upholstery warehouse of Messrs. Wyllie & Lockhead and the adjoining building was estimated at £20,000. A fire has been raging at the saw mills of Lines Bros., in the Haggerston district, since Saturday morning. A pile of timber, 200 feet long, 60 wide, and 50 high, is burning.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—There have been 240 deaths from cholera at Mecca in one week.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The cabinet has decided to summon the cortes to assemble on Dec. 15. At the cabinet meeting to-day Senor Ruiz Gomez, minister of foreign affairs, read a dispatch from Paris assuring the Spanish government of a speedy settlement of the controversy between the two nations arising out of the ill-treatment of King Alfonso in the streets of Paris. The publication of the news, the organ of Senor Moret, has been suspended owing to a divergence of views between the editors on the question of universal suffrage.

A portion of the democratic and liberal press is urging the government to publish its program for the coming year. It is doubtful whether the president of the council will obtain a decree of dissolution should the government be defeated on these questions. The Globe says the government's policy will be resisted in certain high quarters.

ROME, Nov. 4.—Gustave Dore's statue of the late Alexander Dumas, in the place Malesherbes, was unveiled to-day.

The Memorial Diplomatique says that Great Britain has sounded the Brazil and United States governments to ascertain whether they would mediate between France and China.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Archduke Rudolph, prince imperial of Austria, with his wife, the Archduchess Stephanie, arrived here to-day. They were cordially greeted at the depot by Emperor William and other members of the royal family.

ROME, Nov. 4.—On Tuesday next the pope will hold a consultation with Mr. Errington, Cardinal Manning, and several American bishops on the question of Irish emigration to America.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The troops sent to suppress the disorders among the peasants at Crna Reka comprises six battalions and two squadrons, with five batteries. Commission judges accompany the troops, and a peaceful arrangement of the troubles will first be attempted. Ukases have been published withdrawing the liberty of the press, the right of association, and freedom of speech. Nothing should be done to prevent the same from being repeated.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 4.—The governor of Victoria, in proroguing parliament, said that the importance of the question of the annexation of New Guinea to Australia had been pointed out by France's proposal to cede it to New Guinea the most of her criminals. He declared it to be vitally important to the Australian colonies that the islands of the Western Pacific should not become the possession of foreign powers, and that such a sink of pollution as France's contemplated island would make of New Guinea should not be permitted to exist at the portals of Southern Britain.

A POLICEMAN'S BRUTAL CRIME.

Founding an Inoffensive Citizen Until He Expires Under the Blows.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Policeman William Conroy last night brought into the twenty-first precinct station house, as a prisoner, Peter Keenan, a furniture mover, 34 years old. Keenan's head was covered with blood flowing from cuts on his head caused by the policeman's club. In his abdomen was a bullet wound. He was sent to the hospital, where he died soon after his reception. Policeman Conroy stated that he had arrested Keenan for being drunk and disorderly; that a mob had assaulted him, and that in self defense he was obliged to use his club and revolver. When information of Keenan's death was received, Conroy was placed under arrest. From information obtained by detectives from statements of witnesses at the coroner's preliminary examination it appears that Policeman Conroy had been drinking heavily; that in a liquor saloon at 323 East Thirtieth street he assaulted several persons without cause, and finally attacked Keenan, who was quietly standing near the bar interfering neither with the policeman nor any one else, and after shooting him without warning dragged him from the saloon, and clubbed him long after he had become unconscious. Conroy had made several contradictory statements about the matter.

A Lumber Merchant's Failure.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—A special dispatch from Grand Rapids says: It was announced yesterday that W. J. Bond, a prominent lumberman, had failed, with liabilities at \$175,000, and assets which may be made to yield \$200,000. The assets consist of interests at Chase & Clear, Lake Michigan, 15,000,000 feet of sawed lumber and 5,000,000 feet of standing pine. The failure is attributed to the decline in prices and to over production in the lower grades of lumber.

SPURIOUS CLAIMS.

Which Swindling Attorneys Induce Unsuspecting People to File With the Second Auditor.

And After Securing Their Fee Leave Them to be Disallowed.

Judge Ferris, the second auditor, has submitted his annual report, in which he says that on July 1, 1882, he had 38,440 accounts and claims on hand; that 97,592 were received during the fiscal year 1883; that 24,104 were disposed of, leaving 41,928 unsettled on June 30. The net amount drawn from the treasury in payment of claims and in advances to disbursing officers was \$23,878,043.49. The following are some of the items paid out:

Arrears of pay and bounty, chiefly to soldiers who served in the war of the rebellion, \$306,008.50; payments to officers of the regular army for increased longevity, allowed since under the decision of the supreme court in the case of Capt. Tyler, \$446,201.80; payments to officers of the United States army and volunteer forces of 33 1/3 per cent increase of pay under the act of March 2, 1877, \$14,555.58; paid to the soldiers' home on account of fines, forfeitures, contributions, and unclaimed moneys belonging to the estates of deceased soldiers, \$147,894.42; paid to the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers, \$1,122,088.03; paid to the Indian contractors and other persons for supplies and services, \$3,182,455.93.

The auditor states at some length the condition of the public business entrusted to his charge, and asks for fifty additional clerks to enable him to dispose of accumulated work, there being more unsettled claims on hand than at any time since 1872. He reports that 16,758 applications for arrears of pay and bounty were filed between July 1, 1882, and June 30, 1883, and says: "Being an increase of 7,500 over the number filed in 1882 and 3,990 over 1881, the great increase in the number of applications for arrears of pay and bounty is something anomalous, and when it is stated that not one in ten of the applications now being filed possesses any merit, the inquiry is naturally suggested why, at this late period—nearly twenty years after the war—so many claims are filed, and the number increasing. Not one in twenty of all these claims was filed upon the suggestion or by the voluntary action of the claimant. The ordinary causes that establish the relation of attorney and client do not exist. The person who has business to transact and is ignorant of the proper manner of accomplishing it, is induced to employ an attorney, who is supposed to be well informed upon the subject. In claims for back pay and bounty this order is, in most cases, reversed and the attorney seeks the client."

An agent is employed to solicit business in a certain section of the country, and is advertised by advertisement. He is armed with blanks ready to be filled up, and represents to the uninformed—more generally the colored soldiers or their heirs—that they have not been paid all that is justly due them; that some new law, or new construction of existing law, entitles them to more bounty or further pay. A small fee in advance is required; generally \$2 or \$3, sometimes more; in fact all that can be got, with the promise that no more will be demanded unless the claim has been allowed. The fee is paid, the application filed, and in the end rejected. It is a very common thing to receive, in one package, fifty or a hundred such claims. The attorney sends the claimant a bill for his fee, and he has received his little advance fee. He pays better to hunt up more victims. After a few months the deluded soldiers complain that their claims have been a long time pending, and that they can hear nothing from them. They state that the attorney has not or will not answer their letters. In this way a very large correspondence is imposed upon this office, a correspondence that costs the government a large amount of money and benefits no one but the attorney. He has received his little advance fee. He pays better to hunt up more victims. After a few months the deluded soldiers complain that their claims have been a long time pending, and that they can hear nothing from them. They state that the attorney has not or will not answer their letters. In this way a very large correspondence is imposed upon this office, a correspondence that costs the government a large amount of money and benefits no one but the attorney.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—Herman Haupt, late general manager of the Northern Pacific railway, has made public a statement in which he defends himself from the charge of extravagance in the management of that road, and charges that no such thing was even mentioned until the recent raid in Wall street upon the Villard stocks. He expresses great admiration for Mr. Villard and Mr. Oakes, and says their relations are very friendly. Beyond the fact that the latter is the candidate for the corner to the effect that is new, or that was not reported in the interview.

Defending Himself.

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Sunk in a Collision.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The steamer New York, which arrived here to-day from New Orleans, at 3 o'clock this morning, when off Five Fathom Lightship collided with the schooner Blanche Hopkins (of Philadelphia), from New Bedford for Philadelphia, in ballast, striking her on the starboard side about the foremast, and cutting through to the hatch, sinking her almost immediately. The New York took off the captain and crew, eight in number, and brought them to this port. The steamer had her bows stove, and is leaking badly.

Western Union Officers.

HELENA, MONT., Nov. 4.—General Superintendent Clowry, of the Western Union Telegraph company, accompanied by Division Superintendents Jaynes, of San Francisco, and McMichael, of Minneapolis, and Mr. Green, superintendent of the telegraph system of the Northern Pacific railway, arrived here at 11 o'clock last night and proceeded east in a special train this morning.

Fire in a New Orleans Suburb.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—About midnight last night a fire broke in Algiers, near the river front, two blocks above the Canal street ferry landing, which destroyed some twenty houses, including the Red River Transportation company's saw mill and shops. The total loss is estimated at \$20,000; insurance light.

Why a Husband Committed Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Matthews, the widow of Charles A. Matthews, the suicide, did not return to New York yesterday, as reported, but remained here until this afternoon. Before taking her departure she carried to the corner to the effect that her husband had been considerably run led about her sickness, and that she had

no intimation of his suicidal purpose until he sprang out of bed about 4 o'clock yesterday morning and shot himself in the head. The coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow. It is now stated that the husband and wife had a disagreement prior to their departure for the theater, on Sunday night, and that Mrs. Matthews upbraided her husband for his neglect and intemperate habits.

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

Close of the Most Bitter Contest Ever Known in the State—The Tickets—Estimates of the Result.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—The state campaign which has just been brought to a close has been the most bitter contest ever known in the political history of Maryland. More personalities have been indulged in than ever known in a canvass before. The public and private records of nearly all the leading candidates, and of many of the less important nominees, have been overhauled and held up to the public in the hope of winning votes. What effect this may have remains to be seen; but, as a prominent republican remarked to your correspondent to-day, "Such criticisms as have been indulged in against our candidates will only add to their votes. Such abuse is always discounted by honest, thoughtful men, and there will be plenty of them who will take a hand in the coming election."

Estimates of the result on Tuesday vary. The democratic leaders claiming the state and city for McLean by an aggregate majority of from 8,000 to 10,000, while the republicans are equally confident of carrying the legislature and the three reform candidates in the city—chief clerk of the superior court, and states attorney—indorsed by the republicans. The canvass throughout the state has been very thorough, and a very full republican vote will be polled. The following is a complete list of candidates:

STATE TICKET.

REPUBLICAN. Governor, Robert M. McLean. Comptroller, Jos. Frank Turner. Attorney General, A. Arney General. Francis H. Stockett. Charles B. Roberts.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor, Harry Wells Runk. House of Delegates, Thomas Garrison, George C. Edwards, Edward I. Clark, John Herman Robert, John Q. Edwards, Charles H. Evans.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

House of Delegates, John H. Handly, John H. Handly, Charles Schultz, Dr. Jos. Pennington Thom, Alexander H. Hobbs, Charles J. Weiner.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

House of Delegates, W. T. Adreon, Thomas G. Hayes, H. C. Smyser, Walter L. Virtue, Edwin R. Davis, Patrick J. Brady, John J. Curran, Henry G. Seeb, Lewis C. McKusker.

CITY TICKET.

For Sheriff, Eugene T. Joyce. Clerk of the Superior Court, James Bond. State's Attorney, Robert H. Smith, Charles G. Kerr.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Samuel D. Smucker, Wm. Shepherd Bryan, Judges of the Orphans' Court, Chas. C. Bombaugh, George W. Lindsay, John K. Carroll, George W. Lindsay, Daniel Gauss.

CITY SURVEYOR.

Simon J. Martenetz, Augustus Bouldin.

NOT ROMANTIC AT ALL.

The Missing St. Louis Girl Found Working in the Laundry of An Insane Asylum.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Thomas J. Gallagher, sporting editor of the Globe-Democrat, who has been working on the Mary Churchill case for months past, finally located the girl yesterday in an insane asylum three miles from Indianapolis, Ind., where she has been working in the laundry since Sept. 4 under the name of Jennie Lockwood. Mr. Gallagher had a long interview with her last night, but did not learn why she left home, nor whether she will return there. Her letter, however, was a warning to her mother on her part. She went alone, and all the theories about elopement and marriage or being in any way connected with any gentleman were wrong. Col. Churchill, the girl's father, left for Indianapolis to-day, and further developments will, doubtless, follow his seeing her.

Cumberland Republicans Hopeful.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Nov. 3.—The republicans closed a vigorous and spirited campaign in Allegany county by a good meeting at the Academy of Music here to-night.

The speakers were Hon. Louis E. McConkie, congressman from the sixth Maryland district; H. J. Johnson, of G. L. Wellington, and H. R. Torbet. The republicans of this county are in good trim, and are confident of victory next Tuesday. They expect to elect their county ticket, which is an excellent one, give Holton a good boost, as well as a fine majority for Hon. W. Hoffman, of this city, who is the candidate for associate judge in the district composed of Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

Meekle, the handsome horse thief who escaped from jail Thursday, is still at large.

Shot His Lodger.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—At Portsmouth about 1 o'clock this morning, George Perry shot Dick Miller. Miller lodged with Perry, whose house had been entered and robbed. On account of the robbery, Perry had armed himself, and notified Miller that when he came in later he must make himself known. Perry was in debt to Miller, and Mrs. Perry claims that some of the family entertained a suspicion that Miller had robbed the house. The wounded man was taken to Newport hospital, Perry shooting in his removal. Miller claims that, on account of the lateness of the hour, he made less noise than usual on entering the house this morning, and that he was in full view of Perry and his wife when Perry shot him.

A General Fight Over Politics in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—A general fight occurred about 4:30 this afternoon at Dilwyn and Willow streets, during which several young men were severely injured. The dispute is said to have arisen over politics, and during the encounter stones were thrown and knives freely used. James Dougherty, aged 29, residing at No. 3 Middleton's court, was cut in several places. Dennis Kelly, residing at 220 Willow street, was cut and kicked about the body, and three men named Carroll, Duffy, and Smith were also injured. Dougherty's wounds are not considered dangerous.

ARTHUR B. JOHNSON'S SUICIDE.

How the Deed Was Committed—The Cause of It—How the Body Was Found.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The suicide of Arthur B. Johnson has startled Utica more than any other tragedy within its borders in many years. Following so closely on the shooting of his nephew, Johnson L. Lynch, in Batavia, it sets the community agast. Lynch's funeral was held yesterday from the home of his mother, the sister of Mr. Johnson, whose absence therefrom attracted attention, as he was known to be much attached to his nephew. It was learned that he was, most of the day and until midnight, at the house of his private secretary, Miss Lena Bender.

Miss Bender is the daughter of Valentine Bender, of Deerfield. She did her copying and writing in the private office, she usually went to the office about 9:30 a. m. A short time before 10 o'clock Miss Bender appeared in the lobby of the building and cried out, "He's dead! He's dead!"

W. E. Lewis and Mr. Lovelace, who have offices in the building, heard the cries and went out into the hall. They accompanied Miss Bender into the private office, and on approaching the sleeping room, which is inclosed by a glass partition, saw Mr. Johnson lying upon his back, cold and dead.

The clothing and shoes of the deceased man were all on, and he appeared to be sleeping. The vest was open and pushed back evenly on each side. Immediately back of the left nipple and over the heart the shirt and undershirt were perforated and blackened within a circle having a diameter of six inches. There was no blood on the shirt, couch, or carpet. The right hand laid by the side naturally, and the left hung over the couch and carpet. The revolver lay under the left hand. The thumb and first fingers of the left hand were clenched with smoke as if from the discharge. From all the surroundings it appears as if Mr. Johnson had laid down upon his back, deliberately opened his vest, taking the revolver in his left hand, and fired the muzzle against his breast, fired. The ball passed into the heart, and he died instantly. The body was so near the outer edge of the couch that when the muscles of the arm relaxed the hand fell over on the floor and the revolver dropped upon the carpet.

No one has been found who heard the report of a pistol at any time last night or this morning. The sound would have been muffled so that it could hardly have been heard in the street, unless some one near by was listening for such a report. Miss Bender, the janitress of the building, went to the room as usual to put it in order before 8 o'clock. She found the man in the hall, and told her uncle she could not get into the office. She had a key like the one that admitted Miss Bender.

Mr. Johnson had been deeply affected by the death of his nephew, to whom he was greatly attached, and in conversation with Miss Bender about that tragedy had used expressions which caused her to fear that he contemplated suicide. He had said that he was familiar with firearms, but that the readiest way to kill one's self was to run a penknife into the main artery of the neck and let the blood run into the stomach.

Mr. Johnson was 57 years old, and for some years has been known as a staunch and powerful friend of Senator Conkling. He took an active part in the selection of the New York delegation to the republican national convention of 1880, and, accompanying Mr. Conkling to Chicago, there worked hard to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant for president. In the early part of 1881 he went to Albany and was one of the republican leaders during the session of that body, which ended in the election of Thomas C. Platt as United States senator. Subsequently when Senators Conkling and Platt resigned he returned to Albany in their company. During the long contest in which they sought to obtain re-election he was one of Mr. Conkling's most trusted supporters.

For the past two years he has not taken a prominent part in politics.

O'DONNELL AND THE LONDON EXPLOSION.

Capt. O'Meara's Condolence Views on the Latest Cable Information.

With regard to the cablegram from London, which appeared in yesterday's papers, asserting that "the extracts from the Irish World, avowing Fenian complicity in the underground railway explosion, and justifying them, have so changed the feelings of Londoners toward O'Donnell that his counsel now think he will be convicted," Capt. O'Meara Condolence remarked last night to a REPUBLICAN reporter that the alleged ground for the proffered change of feeling had no existence whatever in fact, that the Irish World had avowed anything of the kind charged. To show further the absurdity of the cause assigned for the determination to hang O'Donnell, he said that the Irish World was issued editorially, and its contents could only appear in the London papers on Saturday, or on the same day the "change of feeling" of its 4,000,000 of people could be ascertained and cabled back here. Whatever effect might be caused in London by the falsehood cabled there, no feeling here would be excited here toward those who sent it or those who gave it as an excuse for prejudice against the prisoner. Another sample of English fair play and sound logic was that because some one was alleged to have caused an explosion at a railway station a man who was in prison, miles away, closely watched and guarded, and cut off from all communication, was to be punished for it. The editor claimed to have information of an intended attempt of the kind weeks before, yet was doubtless known to them, and to them alone, and they were most likely the perpetrators, for no friend of O'Donnell's would at this time do anything which might prejudice his case.

An American Receives a Decoration from the German Emperor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Anna Otten-dorfer has received through the German embassy in Washington a parcel accompanied by the following autograph letter from the German Emperor:

To Mrs. ANNA OTTENDORFER, NEW YORK: I have learned with special gratification of your humanitarian work, especially in favor of our countrymen and women in America, and desire to show you that works of charity done abroad are also gratefully remembered in our native country, by sending you herewith a token of merit.

HAMBURG, VON DER HORST, Sept. 16.

The decoration, made of silver, is suspended by a white ribbon, and is inclosed in a blue velvet case. In its center it shows a cross which is surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves in blue enamel, and the following inscription: "For Merit." The monogram of the emperor, surmounted by a crown, is seen below the cross, and the whole is surmounted by the royal crown of Prussia.

The President and Cabinet Expected at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Nov. 4.—President Arthur and cabinet are expected at the Naval academy this week. They will probably arrive on Wednesday, on a special train, and will return to Washington the same day. Upon their arrival the President's flag will be raised to the mast of the frigate Santos, and other naval courtesies will be extended. The president and party will inspect points of interest at the Naval academy.

The Weather To-Day.

Warmer fair weather, south to west winds, lower barometer.

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 49°; 11 a. m., 61°; 3 p. m., 67°; 7 p. m., 57°; 11 p. m., 49°; maximum, 67°; minimum, 42°.

A BABY OF HIGH DEGREE.